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October 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 85 43

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1918.

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ANNON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY PEACE OVERTURES.

KAISER BREAKS THE NEWS TO ARMY AND NAVY.

FRENCH OPINION STRONGLY AGAINST AN ARMISTICE.

Paris, October 7.

The general tenor of the French Press comment unanimously takes the view that Germany has at last unmasked her long-anticipated great peace offensive and that it must be uncompromisingly turned down because pourparlers at present would enable Germany to don the mantle of victor at a Peace Conference, ultimately recover her pre-war strength, and again menace the peace of the world.

The *Petit Journal* adds that the enemy Governments realise that they must show their peoples that they are anxious for peace, in order to spur them on to new war efforts. One of the chief motives of the Peace Note is the imperative need of saving the prestige of the German Army and German Militarism.

The *Homme Libre* says:—Germany, fearing invasion, desires a breathing space from the grip of Marshal Foch. The perfidious manoeuvre will not take us by surprise.

Le Journal says:—We shall reply to the Germans, Austrians and Turks as we replied to the Bulgarians—no suspension of hostilities without unconditional acceptance of conditions imposed by the victors.

The *Echo de Paris* says:—Our enemies are seeking a drawn peace in order to have the stakes they ventured on the green table in 1914, hoping thereby to achieve sublime German unity and exploit the world by means of economic freedom and fraternal division of raw materials. "Such is the naked sword concealed beneath idealistic phraseology."

British Government Awaiting Proposals.

London, October 6.

Reuter was officially informed on Sunday night that the Government has not yet received the German proposals and was unable to comment thereupon until it officially knows the exact nature of the proposals.

The Kaiser's Proclamation.

London, October 6.

The Kaiser has addressed a Proclamation to the German Army and Navy, in which he announces the new peace proposal. He affirms that the Western Front will not be broken, but points out that the collapse of the Macedonian Front occurred at a moment when the struggle was hardest.

The Kaiser then states that he, in accord with his Allies, has resolved once more to offer an honourable peace. Whether arms will be lowered is, he says, still a question. Until then, their efforts must not slacken.

Negotiations Impossible.

Paris, October 6.

A semi-official statement regards the Central Powers' peace proposals as a confession of defeat. It points out that Germany, after violating the laws of war and humanity for fifty months, realising that the hour of punishment is at hand, now seeks protection under the venerated name of President Wilson, but the President had already answered, on September 27, the hypocritical demands. It concludes that there can be no negotiations with the enemy while he is upon the soil of our country.

A Reference to Alsace Lorraine.

Amsterdam, October 6.

The following passage is in the speech of the Chancellor in the Reichstag is not quoted in the Copenhagen version:—"Unshakably adhere to a federative basis for the Empire as a Federal State whose individual members may determine their internal constitutional life in complete independence—a right to which Alsace Lorraine has full claim."

The Allies and the Kaiser.

London, October 7.

Mr. Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Manchester, described the Chancellor's speech as a great advance towards peace. Nevertheless, considering the remarkable change caused by our armies, when summarised the offer revealed time-worn German cynicism. Turkey and Bulgaria were left to their fate, Austria was to be cut up, but Germany, who caused the war, was to be the only one to come out with a whole skin. No change of heart or system was indicated, restitution for devastated territories was not mentioned; Germany wanted to bargain for Colonies, yet to retain an autocratic form of Government. We were not going to make a colleague of the Kaiser—(Cheers). The road to peace would be greatly smoothed if Germany cleared out of Belgium and France and set up a real responsible Government.

American Opinion.

Washington, October 7.

The State Department has not received the Central Powers' peace offer, but the opinion is expressed that the German Government has done nothing to warrant entering into discussions. There is slight probability of any serious attention being to the German proposals while the enemy is still occupying portions of France and Belgium. Furthermore, Germany is seeking to make a diplomatic virtue of a military necessity.

An Admission of Defeat.

Paris, October 6.

A Havas message says:—Germany, Austria and Turkey have asked for an armistice and the negotiations on the basis of the fourteen points stated by President Wilson. This is an admission by Germany that she is being beaten. The Paris Press says it is an impossible request. President Wilson's points are no basis; they must be accepted without discussion and the Central Powers proclaim that they cannot carry on the war.

Conditions Acceptable to Germany.

Paris, October 6.

A Havas message says:—The new Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, in his speech in the Reichstag, said the peace conditions which Germany can accept are the restoration of Belgium, a common understanding, economy for Alsace-Lorraine and a popular vote in Russian border territories. In case of no acceptance, Germany will offer frank resistance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY PEACE OVERTURES.

Austria Approaches America.

Amsterdam, October 7.

A Vienna message says the Austrian Minister in Stockholm has requested the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a telegram stating that Austria-Hungary, which has never waged war, except defensively, and has several times shown a desire to terminate the present bloodshed and conclude a just and honourable peace, proposes that President Wilson immediately conclude a general armistice with her and her Allies and open negotiations for peace without delay, the negotiations to be based on the fourteen points of President Wilson's message of January 8, the four points of his speech of February 12 and to take account of his declaration of September 27.

The Vienna telegram adds that the demands of the Central Powers was discussed lengthily in Vienna and Berlin at a series of conferences in which military representatives of the German Federal States participated.

BIG GERMAN RETIREMENT BEGUN.

Expected Abandonment of Cambrai.

GERMANS SHORT OF ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

London, October 6.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing today, says:—The fighting yesterday consisted of consolidating positions and repelling counter-attacks. Fierce machine-gunning was encountered in Bois de Sygona and Bois de Canal, north of Nantillois. Austro-Hungarians are probably in reserve in this part of the line.

Our line was hurried to within nearly half a mile of the Kriehilde defences, south of Romagne, but here the ground is very open and further progress is impossible without organised assistance, though we again cleared Bois de Marais, taking two hundred prisoners.

On the left, which is the danger point for the enemy, Landwehr reserves rushed up to the assistance of the Guards Division. There is little change on this part of the front.

This morning near Nancy, the Polish Legion was formally received into the French Army.

The Germans "Gold."

London, October 6.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—The Germans are going. How far, how fast and on how wide a front remain to be disclosed. The evacuation of the Hindenburg Line between Vendhuile and Bantouselle, which extended eastwards across the La Terriere Plateau, was an unmistakable symptom of this definite intention, coupled with the dying down of artillery fire.

Douai has been set fire in many places. This wanton destruction has caused intense bitterness among the troops.

Americans Slightly Progress.

London, October 7.

An American official message states:—We have slightly advanced between the Meuse and Bois de Sygona. There is stubborn infantry fighting further west and increased reciprocal artillery firing everywhere.

A Big Retirement Begun.

London, October 6.

Reuter learns that an important enemy retirement began on the morning of the 5th inst. south of Cambrai, where the enemy has already retreated to a depth of from one to two miles on a front of seven. The withdrawal is compelled by British pressure towards Le Cateau and the early abandonment of the town of Cambrai is anticipated.

The enemy is continuing to evacuate the Rheims salient. He has already shortened his line by at least ten miles and succeeded in getting to the river between the French and himself.

Douai is burning fiercely, accompanied by heavy explosives, indicating that the enemy contemplates a big retirement thereabouts.

There are indisputable signs that the enemy is getting short of heavy field artillery and ammunition. We have so far captured one quarter of the enemy artillery on the Western Front.

Withdrawal on 28-Mile Front.

Paris, October 6.

A Havas message states:—The persistent pressure of the Allies has accentuated the German withdrawal north of the St. Quentin-Rheims sector. Marshal Foch commands practically the whole of the Siegfried position. South of Cambrai the Germans are retreating on a 28-mile front. A strong Champagne position has been taken. Douai is in flames.

THE OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

A German Division Surrenders.

Paris, October 6.

The *Echo de Paris* announces that French troops in Bulgaria compelled the surrender of the Eleventh German Division, with which a German General and two Brigadier Generals surrendered.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

German Officials Hurrying Home.

Paris, October 6.

A Havas message states:—The Germans and Austrians are making great efforts to place a new Army in Bulgaria to hold the railway to Constantinople. The Turkish attitude is one of helpless expectation. The Samsoun, Adrianople, Sofia, Budapest line is growing packed with Germans, officials and commercial, hastening back to Germany.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

A New Ministry Created.

Amsterdam, October 7.

A message from Berlin says the Kaiser has decreed the formation of an Imperial Labour Ministry as a Central Authority directly under the Chancellor, to control social and political affairs hitherto pertaining to the Imperial Economic Ministry.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Further Raids by Independent Air Force.

London, October 6.

The Press Bureau announces that the Independent Air Force, in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, bombed Kierselant and Eirmans with good results. There was very heavy fighting all the way to and from the objectives. We shot down four aeroplanes. Four British machines have not returned.

On the night of October 5, we dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs on railways at Mesieres, Me-ablon, Thi-ville and Courcelles and on aerodromes at Morhange and Freagty and Barbach Works. Nine heavy bombs fell on Barbach Factory and fire broke out at Courcelles. All our machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Blow to German Pride.

Paris, Oct. 5.

A Havas message states: There is every indication of an early abandonment of the Flanders coast. Ostend and Zeebrugge. The enemy will retire to the Antwerp-Meuse line. The blow to German pride is severe as the Pan-Germans insisted on the retention of the coast as vital to world power. The British advanced south of Armentieres and took 4,000 prisoners in front of Cambrai. In Champagne the French and Americans broke deep into the German enormously fortified second defence line in east Argonne. General Pershing's first army is nearly on top of Argonne Forest. Saint Quentin is a skeleton, plundered and shell swept. The work of the vandal in destruction is lamentable. The church is hardly recognisable.

The British Successes.

London, Oct. 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: There was stubborn fighting all day at Mont Brehain and Beaurvoir. Having captured the former early in the morning with five hundred prisoners, the Australians were severely counter-attacked. The enemy throughout the remainder of the day repeatedly attempted with reserves to regain the village, but all attempts were repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses, the British tanks doing great execution. The village remains ours. The possession of Beaurvoir was fiercely disputed and remained long doubtful. The enemy, strongly reinforced, spared no effort to retain the village. After progressing during the day by hard fighting the English in the evening re-attacked and carried the village, establishing the line firmly eastward and north-eastward. Northward of Beaurvoir we gained possession of Aubeneul-aux-Bois and established ourselves on the high ground northwards, towards Lesdin. We prisoners over a thousand yesterday, northward of Saint Quentin.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our positions slightly in local engagements south-eastward and northward of Aubeneul-aux-Bois. Northward of the Scarpe we took possession of Fresnoy and established ourselves in the eastern outskirts.

Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: It was cloudy and unsettled on 5th inst. We dropped 22 1/2 tons of bombs, shot down nine aeroplanes and drove down three uncontrollable. Nine British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped a ton of bombs on railway junctions behind the enemy positions. One British machine is not yet located.

French Continue the Pursuit.

London, Oct. 6.

A French communique states: The pursuit continued all night on the whole Suippe front. On the left our troops, after crossing the Aisne Canal in the region of Sapignoul, reached the neighbourhood of Agulcourt. Further eastward we are approaching Aumencourt-le-Petit. The massif of Nogent l'Abbes is in our possession and our troops passed considerably beyond it. We are progressing on a general line northward of Pommacle, northward of Lavannes and northward of Epoye. On the right we occupy the village of Pont Favergny on the Suippe. On the Arnes our advanced troops reached the wooded crest northward of the river. Several hundreds were prisoners yesterday and during the night. Southward of the Ailette Italian troops operating in the region of Ostel Soupir, after previously capturing the important points d'appui of Lacourt, Soupir-Descourp and part of this village yesterday engaged in severe fighting on the plateau to the north-east. They carried by assault stubbornly held trenches on the height of La Croix-sans-Tete and Metz Farm. Northward of St. Quentin fighting continued with the same bitterness in the region of Lestines. We made a fresh advance eastward of that locality.

German Report.

London, Oct. 6.

A wireless German official message states: We relinquished projecting positions between Crevecoeur and Beaurvoir. The Anglo-French continued their attacks between Lecatelet and northward of St. Quentin. Beaurvoir and Mont Brehain remained in the enemy's hands. Eastward of Rheims and astride the Suippe we evacuated the Brimont-Berru positions. Americans continued strong attacks between the Argonne and Meuse and advanced as far as the wooded heights northward of Exermont.

AVIATORS ASSIST BELGIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, Oct. 6.

The Press Bureau states that Royal Air Force contingents, working with the Navy, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6 co-operated with the Belgian offensive. The weather was unfavourable, but we dropped 75 tons of bombs on the enemy's railway communications and dumps and hit several trains, three of which were set afire. We also caused explosions at important dumps, started fires among the railway buildings and caused numerous casualties among reinforcements and transport. We destroyed twenty-five aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

(Continued on page 2)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

London, Oct. 5.

In the course of his speech in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor said he was convinced that after the war a Government cannot again be formed without the support of the Reichstag and without leaders drawn therefrom. The indisputable result of the war had been that in Germany for the first time the great parties co-operated in a firm harmonious programme, thus reaching a position to determine the fate of the people. This development will never be retracted. (Cheers). He trusted that while Germany's fate was encompassed by dangers those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives did not belong to the Government "will put aside all that separates us and give the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's."

This development necessitated the alteration of the Constitution in accordance with the Imperial Decree of September to enable members of the Reichstag entering the Government to retain their seats. The Reichstag Bill to this effect was submitted to the Federal States for immediate decision. The Chancellor recalled the speech of the Kaiser on August 4, 1914:—"There are Parties but they are all German Parties." (Cheers). He said the political development of Prussia must proceed in this spirit and in these words and the King of Prussia's promise of a democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. (Cheers). He did not doubt that those Federal States lagging behind in constitutional development would resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Cheers).

For the present the state of siege cannot be relinquished, but the close relation of the military and civilian authorities must be established so that in all not purely military questions, especially the censorship and right of meeting, the attitude of the civilian authorities shall make itself heard and final decision rest with the Chancellor. (Cheers). An order by the Kaiser to this effect would be sent to the military commanders and 30th Sept. 1918, the date of the Kaiser's decree, would mark a new epoch in Germany's internal history. With the people behind it, the German Government, at the peace negotiations, would stipulate for the protection of labor and insurance of workers thus obliging the treaty-making States to institute in their countries within the prescribed time provisions for the security of life and health, also care of the workers in the case of illness, accident or invalidity.

The German people after four years of the bloodiest struggle against numerically superior enemies, were still confident with strength and were resolved to endure heavier sacrifices. A continuous and terribly murderous battle had been raging for months in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of the Army at the front it is unbroken. "Just because we are inspired by this confidence in the future it is our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle shall not be protracted a single day beyond the moment when the end of the war seems possible to us, which will not affect our honour."

I, therefore, supported by the consent of all authorized persons in the Empire and the consent of all our Allies acting in concert, sent last

(Continued on page 10.)

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TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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TREATMENT.

GENERAL NEWS.

British Officers' Escape.
The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* states that the General Commanding at Hainover announces that 20 British Officers have escaped from Holmsteden Camp. He offers a high reward for their re-capture. According to the *Osnabruck Tageblatt*, one of the officers who has been caught revealed that the escape was made by a subterranean passage at which the prisoners had worked for nine months. All attempts to catch the fugitives have so far been unsuccessful.—*Reuter*.

Hungarian Robber Counts.
Two Magyar noblemen, Count Louis Norman, and his son, Count Reginald Norman, have been sentenced each to one year's imprisonment for organising brigandage in the district in which they lived, says a Zurich wireless message. The evidence showed that the two counts collected 50 gipsies, and kept them in an encampment in the park surrounding their ancestral castle. With these hirelings they raided farms, plundered, burned, and spread terror throughout the countryside for nearly six months.

Germany's Clothing Substitutes.
Speaking recently at Dresden, Dr. Dautler Imperial Commissioner for Civilian Clothing, said that before the end of the present war Germany would be able to cover all requirements for men's clothing and also linen with substitutes. The only thing which might be missing would be stuff for infants' linen clothing, but if the Allies hoped to force Germany to make peace simply from need of clothing they would be disappointed. A general voluntary collection of men's clothes will take place shortly in order to find clothing for poor soldiers when the time comes for demobilisation.

"Zaberalism" in Austria.
A member of the Austrian Chamber of Peers and two members of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies were in a first-class compartment of the train from Olmütz to Vienna when the guard requested them to leave it, in order to make room for a general of the Austrian army. The members pointed out that there was a set vacant (which the general could occupy). The guard replied that the general demanded a compartment for himself. The travellers refused to leave the compartment, whereupon six soldiers with fixed bayonets entered and ejected the peer and the two deputies to make room for the general.

Concrete Ships.
Reports from reinforced concrete shipyards in England, Scotland, and Ireland show that good progress is being made in the construction of 1,000 ton seagoing barges for the Admiralty Department of Merchant Shipbuilding. Vessels of this class are urgently required, and the programme of construction already authorized comprises barges and other vessels representing about 200,000 tons of shipping, and a capital outlay estimated at nearly £4,000,000, apart from the cost of land and shipyard plant. The saving in steel is fully 70,000 tons on what would have been required for steel ships of the same carrying capacity. It is believed that a still larger saving will be effected in future.

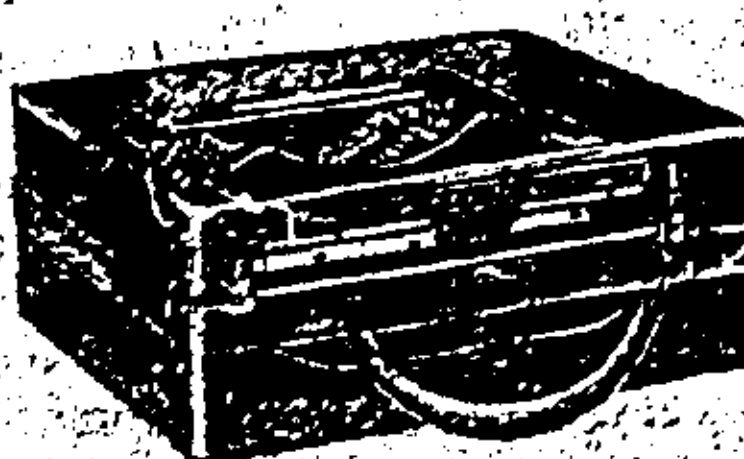
German Prisoners Spreading Discontent.
The *Basler Weekly News* publishes the following extract from a letter which it has received from the rector of a rural parish, described as a well-known *Basler* man:—"A subtle influence is being exercised among the labouring classes by the German prisoners working among them. These prisoners often pretend, I fancy, that they cannot speak English, but when among our working men they somehow find their tongue; and they exert themselves to cause the men to be dissatisfied and discontented by telling them that men of their class are much better off in Germany (earlier lives, more beer, &c.). I have been assured that some of our people listen to the Germans, and what I believe them."

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1918.

THE PEACE OVERTURES.

It is now clear from the new Chancellor's Note to President Wilson that Germany has proposed an immediate armistice. Austria-Hungary and Turkey will no doubt soon follow the lead. In some respects, the news is not altogether unexpected, for the breaking-up process among the Central Powers has been evident for some time. On the other hand, surprise will be felt in some quarters that a request for peace should have come so soon—at least on the part of Germany. It was only to be expected, with Bulgaria's surrender and the far-reaching consequences following in its train, that Austria and Turkey would wish to give up the struggle, but Germany, we thought, would put up a bigger fight. There is only one explanation, and that is that Germany at last sees the hopelessness of this struggle against fearful odds, and wants to avoid at least a part of the terrible reckoning which she sees approaching. Deserted by Bulgaria in her hour of need, she sees nothing but disaster staring her in the face. Her other Allies are useless: Austria is helpless with her broken armies and her people war-weary and torn in pieces by internal dissension. Turkey's plight is even worse, for her troops are virtually annihilated and the whole country tottering on the brink of surrender. New armies are required to stem the Allied tide, but where can Germany provide them?

In France the Allies are relentlessly hammering their way towards the Rhine. At no point is the enemy allowed any respite and is being slowly but surely driven back. British, American, French and Belgians are advancing at all points and already the famous "invincible" Hindenburg Line is shattered. Our latest captures have been so overwhelming that the Germans are now forced to contemplate the fearful possibility of giving up the Belgian coast, if they hope to escape the fate of the Turks in Palestine. Not only is Germany losing miles of important ground, thousands of men and guns and masses of material, but she is also losing hope. It is indeed a fearful position in which she finds herself. The Allies have brought home to Germany the colossal power which they wield, and although her men have been fighting during these recent battles in France with a bravery and stubbornness they have never before shown, they know that the fight is a hopeless one. That we consider is the first step towards peace—to show our enemies our terrible power, our unlimited resources and our inexorable purpose.

We are afraid, however, that the German manoeuvre, is a forlorn hope on the enemy's part. Does Germany seriously think that the Allies, at the zenith of their power, with brilliant and unceasing victories on every front, and the absolute certainty as to the final result, will be so easily led into listening to any peace proposals at present? Surely our enemies, after more than four years of fighting against us, can give us credit for more intelligence than this. It is like the poker player, holding a pair of twos, who thinks his opponent, with a royal flush, will throw in his hand. No, Germany must pay the full price for this terrible war, and the Allies, secure in the knowledge that they have the whip hand, are not to be hoodwinked by any peace suggestions at this stage of the war, unless Germany accepts their own peace terms. It is doubtful if any immediate developments will accrue from this peace effort. The Allies will probably ignore it, and continue the fight until they bring Germany and her friends to their knees, and be in a position to lay down the law. These are the only terms on which peace will be considered.

"The Mark of the Beast."

"In fifty months, Germany has contracted a crushing weight of debt. This debt she shall pay." These stirring words from the pen of M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, occur in the course of a letter referring to the bombing of French hospitals, and typify, we consider, the sentiments of the whole world. Since the first day of the war, the Germans have methodically and brutally carried out a system of destruction and pillage on which the rest of the world has looked with horror and disgust. It began with Belgium when they destroyed her cities, her churches, all the architectural glories of which she was justly proud. Germany has never since then stopped in her devilish work, and throughout the long years of the war her work of wanton destruction has gone on. When the French entered St. Quentin, they found that once beautiful town a chaotic mass of broken buildings and wreckage. All public monuments, fountains and statues were defaced, and the Cathedral a mass of ruins. Whatever the Boche has been, he has left the mark of the Hun, and it would be a fitting thing indeed, if the terrible fruits of his work were left as they are now, to show to the generations coming after the unmistakable and infamous "trail of the Beast."

German Bluff.

Those who foresaw the possibility of Germany professing a conversion to democratic government and then following up with peace suggestions were not far wide of the mark. This is precisely what has happened. The new Chancellor, who, we believe, has always posed as a friend of the people and who has strong religious leanings, has no doubt been specially chosen as the instrument to be utilised in furtherance of this new manoeuvre of the Hun. If we could really believe that the military element in Germany is in future to be subservient to civilian wishes, we could wholeheartedly accept the Chancellor's declaration that a new epoch has been reached in Germany's internal history. But no one in his right senses is going to credit the Kaiser with such admirable intentions. We are told that in all not purely military questions the attitude of the civilian authorities is to make itself heard and the final decision will rest with the Chancellor. But if these days it is an easy matter to bring any and everything under the heading of "military necessity," the remarks of the Chancellor implying a modification of the censorship and the right of meeting were, we have no doubt whatever, made with the express idea of throwing a sop to the masses in an endeavour to silence their grumblings. That, plus an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the Entente nations, is the underlying motive of the whole speech. We shall be deeply surprised, however, if these clumsy and transparent efforts to deceive, will have the effect which the simple minded Prussians expect.

A Journalistic Change.

Considerable interest will be aroused in the world of journalism over the acquisition by Sir Henry Dalziel of the United Newspapers, Ltd., including the Daily Chronicle. Sir Henry, who is a Liberal M.P. for a Scottish constituency, has long been the managing director of Reynolds' Newspaper. It is stated that the purchase of the Chronicle, for which a million sterling has been paid, has been made in order to support Mr. Lloyd George. Precisely what that means, we do not know, for the journal has never wavered in its faith in the Premier. The fact, however, cannot be overlooked that all Liberals are not ardent supporters of Mr. Lloyd George. Indeed, the Daily News has of late been very bitter in its attitude towards the Premier, so keen as it has been in advocating the return of the "Old Gang." Maybe the idea, therefore, is to more fully offset this movement. At any rate, the majority of the British people have no doubts as to their preference for Mr. Lloyd George over the Asquithian office-seekers.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN WIDOM KNOWN IN THE WORLD TO KNOW HOW TO HELP THE MAN WHO DOES NOT TRY TO HELP HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the German entry into Antwerp.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.54/16d.

The Cricket League.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League, which was to have taken place last evening, has been held over to Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

Too Many Boarders.

A Chinese boarding-house keeper was fined \$50 at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. J. B. Wood, with housing 18 persons in excess of the number on his licence, which allowed only 64 persons, including foksies.

Obstructions.

Several Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with causing obstructions by placing their wares, such as fruit, salt fish and dried cabbage in the public streets, so as to cause inconvenience to the public. His Worship imposed fines from \$5 to \$10.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified four cases of enteric (three fatal), three of spotted fever (two fatal), one fatal case of puerperal fever and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All the sufferers, save in one British case of enteric, were Chinese. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday two fatal cases of diphtheria (all Chinese) were notified.

Loss of Jewellery.

A Chinese reports that between September 26 and 27, whilst on a voyage from Hongkong to Hoihow, some persons stole from his cabin a double-cased gold stem-winding watch, valued at \$250, two gold chains valued at \$150, one gold locket valued at \$6 and another gold locket valued at \$120, as well as a jade-stone lion clasp valued at \$200 and one ruby drop valued at \$50.

Traffic Prosecutions.

Thirty-five truck drivers were charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. B. Wood with various breaches of the traffic regulations, such as not keeping to the left side of the road, with having high and long loads and with leaving trucks unattended. Mr. H. A. Lamont gave evidence in six of the above cases, and Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$3 to \$10.

Twelve Gamblers.

Twelve Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with gambling. Sgt. Wills prosecuted and said the defendants were playing Ngau Pai in a barber's shop in Hollywood Road. There was a loaded dice in the first defendant's possession, which could be used for cheating. The Police also found \$200. Defendants pleaded guilty and His Worship fined them \$3 each and ordered the money found to be confiscated.

Stole Railway Property.

A Chinese was charged at the Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with stealing four iron bolts, the property of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Sgt. Cooper prosecuted and said that whilst the people were going for their tiffin defendant stole the bolts. He was arrested close to the China Light and Power Co's premises by a railway watchman. Defendant pleaded guilty. He said he was a marine hawker. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

Committed for Trial.

The Chinese who was charged with discharging a loaded revolver with intent to murder was, again, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning. Chung Kam Sui gave evidence to the effect that he found the bullet in the complainant's junk. After the defendant had made his statement, in which he said he was first assaulted by the complainant with an iron bar, so in defence he went to his master's boat to take the revolver to protect himself, his Worship committed him for trial at the forthcoming Criminal Session.

HONGKONG OFFICIALS AND BUSINESS.

Pointed Speech by Mr. C. Champkin.

In speaking at yesterday's sitting of the Tribunal, and urging the total exemption of Mr. R. Kennedy (which was subsequently granted), Mr. C. Champkin, Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, strongly criticised the attitude of certain Government officials towards vital business interests.

Referring to the proceedings at the Appeal Tribunal, Mr. Champkin said:—A good deal was said about the cadets employed by the Hongkong Bank, but these gentlemen were never on the Substitution List, nor was the fact that their services were at any time available made public by His Excellency until after they had commenced their duties in that Bank. I have always been quite willing and anxious to conform to the sound and patriotic views of the leading banker here in the matter of conscription of Bank assistants, but his example is conveniently misquoted against me by His Excellency and his views are just as conveniently ignored, as are those of every other business man on the Appeal Tribunal. Surely this is most inconsistent and unjust.

Proceeding, Mr. Champkin said:—Now consider His Excellency's statement that he would not hesitate to run the risk of having his signature forged. Well, just after His Excellency propounded this astonishing view of the responsibility of a customer to his banker someone is alleged to have put it to the test, and if you read your police news you will have seen that he was committed for trial on Mr. Kennedy's evidence as recently as last week. Surely it is a very elementary point of law and of business, and one that is well known to every lawyer and business man, that the risk of forgery is one that ordinarily falls not on the customer but on the banker. I ask you if it is for one moment conceivable to you as business men that any prudent banker can view the prospect of forged cheques with the complacency that His Excellency seems to be considered quite fitting? Let me remark in passing that if there is no obligation on a customer to take precautions against the forgery of his signature the remarkable epidemic of crime against Banks that has broken out within the past few weeks will be very difficult to cope with. The statement that His Excellency could learn all the signatures in my Bank in two days will not, I think, carry any more weight with you than it does with me. Apart from the questionable propriety of such a statement directed in a British Colony at a British Bank with a very long and honorable connection with the Colony, the assertion is manifestly absurd. I represent, as you know, important business interests that are not bounded by my own Bank. I have given you the figures of my turnover in foreign exchange, a very large proportion of which is on account of India, the Straits and America, and is therefore directly on Government account for the financing of war shipments of food and material. It rests with you to decide if this business is to be the sort of a small minority of officials who confessedly know little of what it means, or if the well-balanced and considered opinion of the business majority is to prevail in a matter that will affect every Bank in the Colony, for if the business of my Bank is seriously dislocated the interests of every Bank will suffer. Every Assessor that has sat on the Appeal Tribunal has recognised that and has protested against the official attitude in this matter. I put these considerations strongly before you as business men. I am not wanting in respect for the Official members of the Executive Council and I would not deny them their undoubted right to be in the proper and convenient positions, but I do feel it necessary, in the public interest as well as in my own, to protest most strongly against the marked indifference of a small section of officials in this Colony to vital business and Imperial interests that they make no effort to understand. I take the view that a Bank which is engaged in Imperial work and is responsible for the custody and management of public funds is doing its plain duty towards the country by safeguarding the interests of the public which are the interests of the country. Yet His Excellency says if we adopt the attitude of protecting public interests "where shall we be?"—surely a most disquieting statement from a public official. Any business man, and any soldier who is a strategist in the widest sense, can tell His Excellency where we should have been by this time if the protection of public interests had not been the special care of every wise and far-seeing statesman who has had to deal with the economic problems of this war. I ask you to consider these things as having an important bearing on the policy of those officials whose views on Imperial affairs are too contracted to admit of business considerations, and who appear to regard the great commercial and Imperial interests of this Colony as a kind of unworthy and sordid obstacle to the successful prosecution of the war. I feel sure that you will have little difficulty in deciding that the majority in the Appeal Tribunal have every right to expect that their views shall not be arbitrarily set aside by the Governor, that such a policy at a critical time like this is totally wrong in principle, harmful in every sense and opposed to those Imperial interests and war efforts that business men, under very considerable difficulties, are doing their best to secure.

WINTER COMFORTS FOR SIBERIA.

An Appeal from Colonel Ward.

The following letter has been received by the General Officer Commanding, Major-General F. Ventris, from Lieut-Colonel John Ward, C.M.G.; M.P.:—

"I write you privately to point out that under my command there are Czech and Cossack soldiers, all of whom are poorly clothed and without comforts as regards warm clothing, etc.

"Should the ladies of Hongkong feel disposed to send warm clothing, or anything for the comfort of these men, I would undertake to see the goods distributed. I feel sure there is hardly any necessity of my mentioning our own men, as they will be thankful for anything for comfort for the coming winter. Wishing the ladies every success in their undertaking."

General Ventris proposes to ask Lieut-Colonel Ward to distribute articles received from the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild to his own men or Czechs and Cossacks at his discretion.

FORMER GERMAN CLUB.

Sold for \$61,000 in Singapore.

Much interest was centred in the sale by auction, at Messrs. Powell and Co.'s saleroom, recently of the Teutonia Club in Scotts Road. This very handsome building, erected on a valuable freehold site, total area 123,964 square feet has been empty except for a small of several weeks at the time of the Mutiny in 1915, when it proved a very convenient headquarters and billeting place for the S.V.C. since the Germans, "owing to the stress of circumstance," were no longer able to resort thither for beer and general conviviality.

After the conditions of sale had been formally announced, the sale started with a \$40,000 bid and advanced by \$5,000 bids up to \$55,000, when the competition began to decline and the sale was dragged on with \$1,000 bids until the property was eventually knocked down to Mr. E. Manasseh for \$61,000. Messrs. J. A. Ellis and J. B. David and several Chinese bidders were among the principal bidders throughout the sale.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Those who object to the increased price of books should seek to enforce an Act of 1534 relating to this very matter, and, apparently, still unrescued. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Justices, or any two of these, it was enacted, "shall have power and authority to reform and redress such enhancing of the prices of printed books, and to limit prices as well of the books as of the binding of them," and all offenders were "to lose and forfeit for every book by them sold whereof the price shall be enhanced, three shillings and fourpence."

Some tea-drinkers at home say they will banish milk from the tea-table in the event of any further increase in its price. No doubt the majority of those who drink tea without sugar would find it a greater hardship to dispense with milk. Yet when tea was first drunk in Europe nobody thought of mixing it with milk, although it was customary to sweeten it with sugar or sugar candy. Mme. de Sevigne, writing to her daughter in 1680, mentions as an eccentric proceeding on the part of Mme. de la Sabliere that "she drinks milk in her tea." Coffee, too, was then drunk without milk. However, seven years later Mme. de Sevigne writes that a doctor much in vogue has discovered the virtues of cafe au lait. "We are well off for milk, and this he has taught us to mix with sugar and coffee. They make a delightful compound which help to support me through the rigours of Lent."

The beautiful harbour of Naples is to be much improved by the extension of docks and a general broadening of its immense natural capacity. More than one French port has been raised from minor usefulness to first-rate importance. Even Bordeaux has profited greatly. And all these immense new utilities will remain as a monument, in part at least, to American engineering efficiency and a liberal use of American money. We shall get full value from all and it is pleasant to think that they will also become a lasting benefit to our friends. Our own home ports, both Atlantic and Pacific, have already felt the stimulus, and will continue to grow under it. New York must inevitably be the greatest shipping-point of all the world without exception, as time goes on. And the enormous new American tonnage now being launched will not go into the scrap-heap when peace comes.—The Christian Herald.

I make claim to have found something new under the sun; notwithstanding a well-known saw writes "R.O." in the *Manchester Guardian*. As a matter of fact, the thing forced itself upon my knowledge in its desire to do me no bodily harm. A motor horn had sounded just at the moment I turned out of a by-road upon the highway, and the circumstance struck me, for my road sense, I think, is well developed, and I had heard and seen nothing of a car. Nor behind or before me on the high was there any sign of a motor. There was only an ancient victoria in sight, with an elderly coachman and an elderly occupant, and the rattled home ambling sedately along. Then as the carriage drew level with me the mystery was explained. A small motor-burn was attached to the vehicle close to the driver's whip-pocket, and it was this that I had heard. Moreover, between the driver and the occupant was a glass wind-screen, obviously and patently built upon the lines of those familiar to us through the motor-cars. In all my road experience, which covers many years, I have never before seen a motor or motor-carriage such as this upon a horse-drawn vehicle. That is why I claim to have found something new under the sun. What I cannot decide is whether the horn is for the purpose of warning pedestrians, or starting up the horse.

O. S. K. FINED.

Failure to Furnish a Manifest.

The manager of the shipping department of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, agents to the s.s. Peking Maru, which arrived in the Colony on September 28, was summoned before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning for failing to furnish to the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports a true, accurate and complete statement of all the articles imported by the steamer. Mr. D. W. Tratman prosecuted.

Mr. E. J. Grist who appeared on behalf of the firm, pleaded guilty. He said the position was that the steamer arrived in Hongkong on Saturday night at 6 o'clock and the first thing the Company did on Monday was to send a copy of the manifest for the local cargo to the Import and Export Department. They then commenced to check the manifest of the cargo for transshipment and as the required checking involved a considerable amount of work, the manifest was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports at five minutes past four in the afternoon, when the steamer left the port. He admitted having caused the delay which, he said, was due to the checking being done by an inexperienced man. His client had no intention of not being punctual.

His Worship:—The point is whether the case is excessive carelessness on the part of the person who checked the manifest. Mr. Grist said that the second manager was responsible for the work. He was not a man of wide experience.

Mr. Tratman said that he was prepared to prove that before the steamer left Japan he gave instructions that he wished to see the true manifest of transshipment of cargo for European ports. Those instructions were conveyed by his office to somebody connected with the defendant Company. He (Mr. Tratman) for certain reasons which he did not want to be disclosed, asked for that particular manifest. He could also prove that after the arrival of the ship, or immediately before, at least two enquiries were made for the manifest. One of them was made at about 10.30 a.m. on Monday to the defendant. The answer from the telephone was that he had not got the manifest and thought that he had no through cargo. The ship left at 5.30 on Monday afternoon and he received the manifest at 5 p.m. The cargo specified in the manifest was not on the ship; therefore he did not have the ship detained as an abnormal sum would be incurred. The short space of time did not afford him an opportunity of inspecting the cargo until after the ship left. Mr. Tratman concluded that his office was open on Sunday. It was no excuse that a shipping firm should not work on a Sunday. His contention was that the defendant had ample time to get the manifest. The manifest was produced half an hour before the ship left. Mr. Tratman added that the cargo which he was looking for, was not found on board the steamer and supposing it had been sent on board, he did not know what steps he should take.

Mr. Grist:—Defendant was under the influence of high pressure of work on that day as he had to do the work of five or six steamers in the harbour. I don't know if the Import and Export Office opens on holidays.

Mr. Tratman:—Yes, the office is open on all holidays except on Chinese New Year and Christmas, for the public convenience.

Mr. Grist:—My client does not understand the Government work. Mr. Tratman:—I should say that every shipping firm should be equipped with every shipping document.

Mr. Grist:—The defendant had no intention whatsoever to cause a delay. No harm had been perpetrated, as the cargo was not found on board and if on the ship the goods had been shipped, a heavy fine would meet

FUTURE OF MANILA.

A Free Port Urged.

In order that Manila may enjoy all the commercial advantages to which her geographical position entitles her in the trade of the Far East, the Philippine legislature will be called upon to take action declaring her a free port. Recommendation to this effect has been submitted by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and may be embodied in the annual message of the Governor General, says the Manila Bulletin.

Much has been said of the strategic commercial position of the Philippines. With Manila as a centre and a radius of 1,900 miles, it is pointed out, it will include all the most important commercial centres of the East. The significance of this can be realised when it is recalled that Hongkong and Singapore, the only free ports in the Far East, although not so advantageously situated as Manila, have owed their prosperity to the vast bulk of commerce that enters freely and without tariff restrictions.

The opening of a free port in the Philippines, the Director of Commerce and Industry has pointed out, will rapidly advance the commercial development of the islands and enable the Philippines to compete favourably and strongly with the other commercial centres lying at the gate of China. The Philippines has about seven ports of entry where foreign vessels can load and unload their goods subject to customs regulations. Manila is a port of entry. The defect pointed out of being a port of entry, is that it cannot be used as a base for transshipment of goods being subject to customs regulations which give unnecessary delay to the movement of commerce.

If Manila is made a free port as proposed, commanding the most strategic position in the commerce of the Far East, it will become, it is foreseen, the greatest commercial distributing centre on this side of the globe. Removing customs regulations on the entry of foreign goods into Philippines, will solve the difficulties encountered at present in the port of Manila thus inviting to itself the commerce that is being carried to Hongkong and Singapore. Owing to the geographical advantage of the Philippines, if the wealth of its natural resources is added, it is pointed out, Manila can easily take the lead in the commercial development of the Orient. The plan to be followed in making a free port according to the recommendation of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, will be in line with the proposals of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

PORTUGUESE RED CROSS.

More Donations Acknowledged.

The Hon. Secretary, Club de Recreio, Kowloon, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations to the Portuguese Red Cross Fund:—

Already acknowledged ...	\$4,455.00
"An Allied Sympathiser" ...	50.00
M. S. Sisson ...	10.00
4 Sentries "Magazine Guard" ...	4.00
Total ...	\$4,519.00

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from Mrs. Colson.

the case. It is a matter of carelessness and over stress of business.

Mr. Wolfe:—In view of the fact of the delay I propose to impose a fine of £100 on the defendant.

COCK-FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

To Aid Red Cross Funds.

The Red Cross authorities at Baguio are making use of the cockpit in that place to raise funds for Red Cross purposes, according to information received by Colonel Charles E. Nathorst, Inspector General for the Constabulary, who recently arrived in Manila from an inspection trip of the Mountain provinces.

According to Colonel Nathorst, Mr. Charles E. Baumeister, owner of the Baguio hotel, and secretary-treasurer of the Red Cross Chapter in Baguio, and the Chief of Police, Mr. Keith, were the originators of the idea. The Colonel also stated that when this unique way of securing funds for the Red Cross suggested itself, the city fathers of Baguio were asked to grant a license for the free use of the cockpit which is licensed by the government for the purpose of securing revenue, to secure funds for the Red Cross. The request was granted and Colonel Nathorst stated, the Baguio cockpit has been in full blast for several Sundays for the benefit of the Baguio chapter.

The arrangement made between the Red Cross authorities and owners of the gambling institution, according to Colonel Nathorst, is as follows: 10 per cent of the wagers of each fight goes to the Red Cross. A general admission fee of 20 centavos is charged every person entering the cockpit, and 50 centavos those desiring to have reserved seats, the money secured in this manner going to swell the Baguio Red Cross fund. It was also stated that a large sum is secured every Sunday, and that the amount is getting larger every Sunday, as people who never went to the cockpits before, especially the Igorots, now attend for the purpose of helping the Red Cross.

NO JOBLESS IN BERLIN.

Munition Workers Being Steadily Called to the Colours.

New York, August 5.—Following the publication in Holland and the cabling to this country of a report quoting a representative of the German Metal Workers' Union as saying that there were 30,000 munition workers idle in the German capital, the *Defender* of July 9, a copy of which has just received here, printed the following statement given to it by a "competent" authority:—

"There can be no question of a diemiseal of the munition workers. If it were asserted at the annual meeting of the German Metal Workers' Union that at present there are some 30,000 fewer persons employed in the Berlin munition factories than was the case a few months ago, this fact is of no importance whatever. In the great host of munition workers employed in Berlin the number of 30,000 cuts no figure at all. And then there is the increasing severity with which persons are being called to the colours and the fact that in summer quite a large number of men and women go back to the country. The munition workers would naturally be needed just as pressing as before, and therefore there could be no question of unemployment in Berlin. The War Office authorities are instructed to see to it that workers released from one place are to find employment at once in another place."

Earthquake Shock in Manila.

An earthquake of about 15 seconds duration with an intensity of four, shook Manila on the night of the 2nd inst. at 9.24. Although no damage is believed to have been done by the quake, its vibrations were quite violent, causing all the big buildings in the business section of the city to rock and shake for about a half a minute. The Weather Bureau reported that the shock had been felt all through Central Luzon and in all the provinces east and west of Manila.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

10-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE STEAMSHIP

"van OVERSTRATEN."

will be despatched on or about October 24th to:

SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI, PENANG AND RANGOON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for 58 saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
AGENTS.

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KAWI."

will this trip be despatched on the 15th October from Hongkong.

via MANILA,
and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.



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DON'T SCRATCH

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"MENTHOLATUM"

ALL CHEMISTS STOCK IT

WANTED.

WANTED FOR TIENTSIN.—NAVAL ARCHITECTS and able and experienced FOREMEN and OVERSEERS well trained in the construction of ships. Applications, accompanied with testimonials and stating the amount of wages expected, to be addressed to Messrs. Brossard, Mopin & Co. Tientsin.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. 'T' would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SATURDAY

November 2nd November 2nd

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the auspices of the above League will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House on SATURDAY, November 2nd.

The proceeds, as formerly, will be devoted to local charities for children, the "Orphans' Cots, Surrey, and Naval and Military funds for Orphans.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED—NAVAL ARCHITECT, able to draw profiles and to make calculations for the construction of ships. Applications, accompanied with testimonials, and stating the amount of wages expected, to be addressed to Messrs. Brossard, Mopin & Co. King's Building, Top Floor Hongkong.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Telephone No. 141

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	THURS., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,301	WED., 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tolom Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 18th Oct.

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

For date of sailing apply

at the Company's Office.

1 Omikoto Shanghai & for Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sora Maru," "Katsura Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru THURS., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

1 Omikoto Manila & beyond.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, OALLAO, ABECA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

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Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 24th. November 18th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

O. H. RITTER & Co. Limited

10, Prince's Buildings

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Oct. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	8th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	10th Oct. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	12th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	15th Oct. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidehips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Oct. 7, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Djembar	Kobe, Karatsu	in port.	8th Oct.	Hongkong
Tijilatjap	Macassar	8th Oct.	10th Oct.	Yokohama

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.
York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haiphong... J. W. Evans... THURS., 10th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan... A. E. Hodgkins... TUES., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Wed., 9th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Fri., 11th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Tuansang	Fri., 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "CHALANG" and "VITIM" calling at with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAEKWIJK" leaves for Singapore approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained via Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when circumstances permit.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having appropriate accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadi, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei and Onkoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Lloyd's and the War.

As is very well known, marine insurance is the chief business conducted at Lloyd's. How has the war affected this immense national work? Everything in the war turns upon shipping and the security of shipping. Insurance is the index of security. Under its Act of Incorporation the first function of Lloyd's is to provide for the conduct of marine insurance by its members and subscribers, and its second function is to protect the interests of its members in respect of shipping cargoes and freights. Undoubtedly the business of marine insurance is of tremendous importance to this country, depending as the country does so largely upon overseas transport for the import of much of its food and raw materials and the export of coal and other resources, as well as of its manufactured products. The war has changed the system of insurance with many other things, and some prevailing ideas on marine insurance questions have changed also. Lloyd's always foresaw the great difficulties that would arise in war. They had had very large experience, and always took the sound view that rates of marine insurance depended entirely upon the possession of an invincible Navy. Before Trafalgar the premium for war risks alone on goods from this country to Gibraltar rose to 231 per cent. After Trafalgar it fell to 5 per cent., and there was a common opinion that 5 per cent. would prove too high as a war premium. The evident deduction therefore is that, notwithstanding the growth of the hostilities and the new means they employ for the destruction of shipping, the British Navy is relatively more powerful and effective in its command even than in former wars. The idea of State insurance was broached long before the war. It had been seriously discussed, but underwriters had doubts as to the feasibility of the scheme. It was thought that it would be very difficult for the Government to settle what the premiums should be. What security would the Government have that the ships or cargoes were what they represented themselves to be? Lloyd's themselves with every facility for finding out information, and conducting investigations were not infrequently exposed to attempted fraud. The former secretary of Lloyd's expressed the view that if their corporation was so assailed a Government office might be looked upon as a legitimate target by the unscrupulous. The Government at the very beginning of the war saw that it was necessary to give confidence by instituting a system of marine insurance, now conducted by the War Risks Committee under the Board of Trade and was able to adopt a low rate, which has fluctuated, however, from time to time, and has varied with the destination of the ships. It rose a little when the submarine menace reached its extreme virulence. Lloyd's undertake a large amount of this business, their rates corresponding with those of the War Risks Committee. The corporation of Lloyd's has a vast organisation for the collection of intelligence. Intelligence has always been of supreme importance to the merchant, the insurer, and the shipowner, and thus from the very day when Edward Lloyd, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, made the old coffee house in Tower street the resort of men influential in the world of shipping, the system of intelligence has grown. The Navy has always gained advantage from the efficiency and accuracy of Lloyd's information. It is recorded that in 1739, the corporation of Lloyd's informed the Admiralty of the capture of Porto Bello by Vernon before the Government received news of the event. Lloyd's have always worked in close touch with the Admiralty, day by day and hour by hour, and never more closely than at the present time, when the movements of shipping are of such supreme importance, and are so vitally secret. Lloyd's signal stations have been established and maintained in every part of the world and in a single year over 240,000 ships' movements have been reported through these stations. In addition to this, there is a Lloyd's agent or sub-agent at every port in the world, and these numbers over 1,500. Every Lloyd's agent reports regularly by telegram and by letter all shipping movements and shipping casualties in his district, and before the war nearly 4,000 ships' movements were reported daily to Lloyd's.

NOTICES

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

DES VEHICULES CENTRAUX

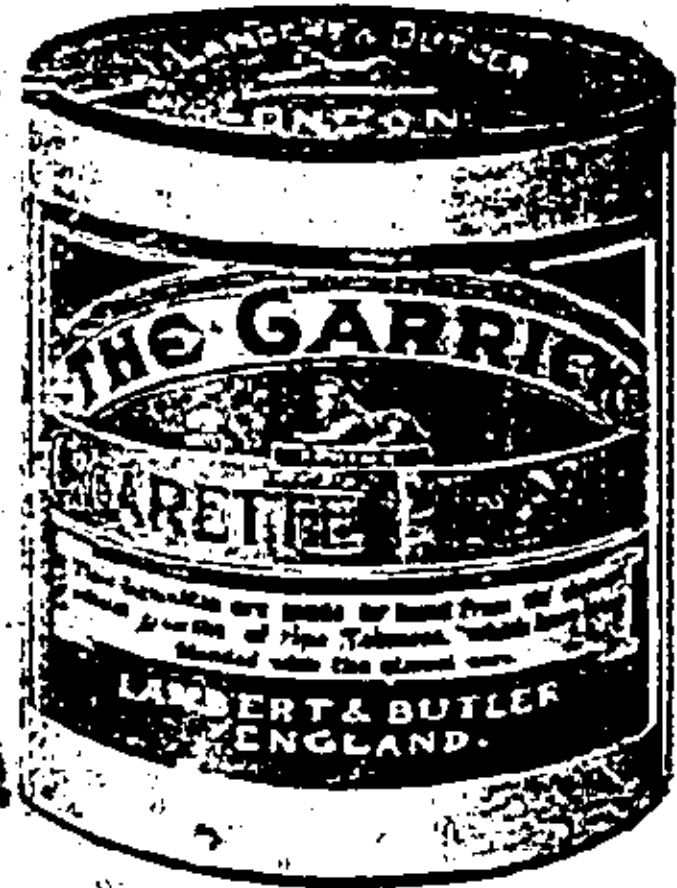
THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins for
50
Cigarettes.



GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 600 in gross weight and on samples of spirits (except perfume spirits) not exceeding 12 out in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6 and 15/4 respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the post designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that parcels of sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such parcels are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Alwar, Bikaner, Amara, Bagdad, Berra, Berra City, Fao, Kuf, Naseriyah, Qadisiyah, Sak-sab-Sayyid and Zuhair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/4 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mail closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—9th Oct. 8 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe & Hongkong—9th Oct. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 10th October:
Fort Bayard, Hongkong and Haiphong—10th Oct. 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—10th Oct. 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Yokohama—10th Oct. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—10th Oct. Noon.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—10th Oct. Noon.
Shanghai and North China—10th Oct. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 11th October:
Philippine Islands—11th Oct. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12th October:
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—11th Oct. 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—12th Oct. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th October:
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—15th Oct. 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 8d. 12h. 18m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; the anticyclone has again increased in intensity.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 95.34 inches against an average of 77.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 8.00 TO-MORROW.

Disturbance	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, Oct. 8 a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Vietnam	6a					
Namur	6a					
Hakodadi	6a					
Kobe	6a					
Kochi	6a					
Nagasaki	6a					
Kagima	6a					
Osaka	6a					
Naha	6a					
Shimonoseki	6a					
Yokohama	6a					
Manila	6a	30.19	60	94	wnw	1b
Hankow	6a					
Shanghai	6a	30.13	59	95	n	1b
Chungking	6a	30.06	65	73	n	2b
Chungking	6a	30.07	73	72	w	2b
Shanghai	6a	30.14	70	70	ne	2b
Amoy	6a	29.97	67	81	n	3b
Swatow	6a	29.95	66	82	w	3b
Fuzhou	6a	29.92	65	83	n	2b
Taiwan	6a	29.89	68	84	n	4b
Koshu	6a	29.87	73	85	n	4b
Peking	6a	29.93	72	86	n	2b
Canton	6a					
Hongkong	6a	29.97	74	80	ne	3b
Gap Rock	6a	29.94				4c
Macao	6a	29.94	73	79	ene	2b
Wuchow	6a					
Peking	6a					
Hankow	6a					
Shanghai	6a					
Manila	6a	29.85	75	91	0	0
Amoy	6a	29.81	75	95	0	0
Swatow	6a	29.81	75	95	nw	1b
Taiwan	6a	29.81	77	94	0	0
Shimonoseki	6a	29.82	77	95	0	0
Yokohama	6a					
Guangzhou	6a	29.83	80	91	sw	4b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 8, 1918.

- 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
- 2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
- 4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
- 5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v variable, w dew, w' wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer	29.90	29.97	29.95
Temperature	80	74	78
Humidity	71	80	67
Wind Direction	E.S.E.	E.N.E.	E.
"Force"	2	3	3
Weather	b	b	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 high or low air temperature in the shade	74	74	74

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 8, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 7th Oct. to 13th Oct.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 7	10.40	4.15	11.40	4.15
Tues. 8	11.30	5.05	12.30	5.05
Wed. 9	12.20	5.55	1.20	5.55
Thurs. 10	1.10	6.45	2.10	6.45
Fri. 11	2.00	7.35	3.00	7.35
Sat. 12	2.50	8.25	3.50	8.25
Sun. 13	3.40	9.15	4.40	9.15

At morning, 1 afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1918.
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

"WHEN THE LEAVES ARE FALLING."
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"STEP LIVELY."
Etc., Etc.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Ho Sang Cheong (who is giving up business) to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th October, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood Furniture

Comprising:—

Joes tables, ladies' desks, tea-pops, flower stands, marble top round tables, curio cabinets, screens inlaid with 5-coloured plaques, easels, etc., etc.

Also

1 Pair ivory carvings with silver stands
2 Silver trays

WITHOUT LIMIT

On view from Tuesday, the 8th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th October, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Chesterfield couches and arm-chairs, desks, blackwood wardrobe and tables, brass bedstead, camphorwood wardrobe with bevelled mirrors, dining chairs, overmantels, pictures, etc., etc.

And

A Collection of Curios comprising:—5-coloured, 3-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, ornaments, bronze incense burners, etc., etc.

Also

1 Perambulator (in fine condition)
2 Cottage pianos
3 Bicycles (new)

The above have been sent to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale.
On view from Tuesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"

Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 0'

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Wilson.

Order Form at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Hongkong.

"WHAT'S IN A SALUTE?"

By A. Captain.

Detail is said to be the soul of efficiency, and it is comforting to observe that our Army Council overlooks nothing. In future, we learn, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men are to salute with the right hand only. So that we shall no longer be presented with the distressing spectacle of Private Newboy, as he passes between two "Brass Hats" attempting to salute with both arms simultaneously.

The few civilians who still remain may be inclined to sniff at these portentous "additions and amendments to King's Regulations" which appear from time to time. Yet whatever he may think about the correct manipulation of swagger-sticks, buttons, moustaches, or bootlaces as side to victory, no soldier will ever deny the importance of the salute. Like the hand-shake, the raising of one's cap, or the genuflection of the devout, by a single wave of the arm it creates an atmosphere which no Army could dispense with. By its discipline, comradeship, loyalty, and a score of the feelings are both expressed and enhanced.

As Army Orders have often pointed out, one salutes not the man but his rank—the stars and stripes on his tunic, which are the signature, as it were, of the nation. There is no humiliation in the salute. An officer is as strictly bidden to return it as the private is to give it. The junior "sub" may haul his general over the coals for neglect of this acknowledged etiquette! This is in theory quite impersonal—symbolic.

And yet the personal element is there, too, in spite of all. Beneath the stiff mechanism of the military salute there is more often than not a subtle touch of human fellowship, recognised by none save the initiated. For the men of his own company or battery every decent officer has something particular, something special in his answering salute. There are a dozen distinct "correct" methods of saluting, each as accurately prescribed as the figures of a quadrille. Yet from the down-drooping hand of the horseman or the complicated gun-slapping of the sentry, to the cricked neck of the cyclist and the untutored whip of the gunner, every salute can convey the subtlest shades of meaning.

It is not too much to say that many an officer is loved or loathed on the strength of his salute. The shadow of a smile, the little lingering of the eye, the subdued gleam of recognition—all this means much to "Tommy." And when out with his "young lady" words cannot tell how "touched" he is when his officer adds "Good evening" on his own account.

As to the recent Army Order, it will certainly be welcomed by the soldier. Not only does it make for simplicity, but also it abolishes the last invidious distinction in saluting. No officer salutes with his left hand, and in future no private will be expected to do so either. Not that the thing is invariably associated with strict regard to regulations. It is doubtful whether we shall ever dispense with the general "saluting of the subaltern" or the first-palmed benediction of the padre!

CHINESE POLITICS.

A Recent Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting held in Peking on the 24th ult. the following questions were discussed: (1) The request for a sum of \$500,000 by General Tso Kuo; \$300,000 by General Chang Hui-chih and Li Hou-chi respectively; and \$50,000 each by Generals Chang Chin-yao, Li Kwei-yuan, Feng Yu-hsiang and others. It was decided that the Ministry of Finance should be ordered to appropriate the required sums accordingly and remit to the proper quarters at once. (2) The interpellation from Parliament concerning the market value of Government bank notes. As the Ministry of Finance had already appointed delegates to make investigations in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications it was decided that the Government should send a reply to both Houses to the same effect. (3) Reorganisation of the war Participation Bureau regarding this General Han Shu chen suggested a new plan and it was decided that these plans should be carried out accordingly. (4) The despatching of Chinese troops to Hailanpo: this was suggested by Japan that both China and Japan should send troops to that place. It was decided after that a reply should be sent to Japan to the effect that China would make a decision after she had adopted certain measures regarding the matter.

Aeroplane Stops a Train.

Whilst flying over the Scottish coast recently, the pilot of an aeroplane had a wonderful escape. Owing to engine difficulties the machine fell on to the railway line. The pilot got out unhurt, and got into telephonic communication with a railway station. By his prompt action the express train was stopped just in time to prevent what might have been a serious crash.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

(Continued from page 1.)

Friday night through an intermediary in Switzerland a note to the President of the United States wherein I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and communicate to this end with all the belligerent States. The note will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to President Wilson because he, in a message to Congress on 8th January 1918 and in later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of 27th September, proposed a programme of general peace which we can accept as the basis of negotiations. I have taken this step not merely for the salvation of Germany and her Allies, but of all humanity, which has been suffering years of war; also because the thoughts regarding the future well-being of nations proclaimed by President Wilson agree with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and the overwhelming majority of our people. So far as I personally am concerned my earlier speeches to other assemblies and hearers testify that my conception of future peace is unchanged since I have been entrusted with the leadership of the Empire's affairs. What I want is an honourable end during peace for all mankind and I believe such peace will be at the same time the strongest rampart for the future well-being of the Fatherland. Whatever be the outcome of my action I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others or for a final struggle for life or death to which we would be forced without our own fault. If the answer to our note by the opposing powers is dictated by the will to destroy us I do not despair at the thought of this second alternative. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people and that the incom-

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 330 & 331.

trovertible conviction that they are only fighting for life as a nation would double these powers. (Cheers.) I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind that the President of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door will be opened to a speedy, honourable peace of justice and reconciliation, both for us and our opponents.